# BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY BOUTELLE & BURR. | ENTERED AT SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER. | BANGOR, ME., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1884. | VOLUME LI.—NUMBER 262.



Whig and Courier.

BANGOR Daily Whig and Courier.

East End Kenduskeag Bridge,

BOUTELLE & BURR

BANGOR WEEKLY COURIER

Business Cards.

BANGOR CARPET DUSTER,

Established March 1882.

McCALL'S

Poor, White & Greenough, BANKERS,

FILES! - - - FILES!

The Lowest Prices.

Old Files Re cut as usual.

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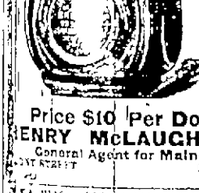
HAYWARD HAND GRENADE, Fire Extinguisher!



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NEW WORSTED GOODS —AND— FUR TRIMMINGS —AT THE— BOSTON BUTTON STORE.

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The Largest and Best Assortment

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READY-MADE CLOTHING

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OLD CORNER CLOTHING HOUSE,

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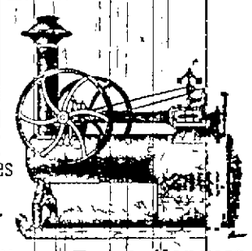
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS!



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—THE—

ONLY INDESTRUCTIBLE DRAIN PIPE,

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29 CENTRAL STREET.

ELEGANT CLOAKS!

The largest stock we have ever shown, now open, consisting of splendid Seal Plush Sacks, Langtrys, Newmarkets, Dolmans, Russian Circulars, and Long Jerseys.

We have also a very nice stock of Children's and Misses' Cloaks. Come and see them.

J. T. RINES & CO.

To Whom it May Concern!

FURNITURE STORE

BAY STATE RANGES, —AND— PARLOR STOVES,

Made by the Celebrated Barstow Stove Co. Best and Smoothest Castings in the Country. Call and examine before purchasing.

PRITCHARD & FAIRBANKS.

SOLE AGENTS,

188 EXCHANGE STREET. 188

School Books —OF— ALL KINDS, —AND AT— UNIFORM LOWEST PRICES. School Stationery. And all Other School Supplies at CHAS. HIGHTS.

ROUGH ON DYSPEPSIA.

BLANKS of every description printed, at the Whig and Courier Job Office.

PRINTING of every description, neatly and promptly executed at the Whig & Courier Job Office.



Daily Established 1834—Weekly 1815

TERMS OF ADVERTISING


## STATE NEWS.

### Androscoggin

The bill of the [illegible] Hill, Lewiston on Tuesday evening with the most successful year given in point of attendance the galleries were crowded. Two hundred or more couples joined the march. Claflin's Band gave a concert the first of the evening.

Wednesday a woman with [illegible] accompanied by the Clerk of the Overseers of the poor applied at the Grand Trunk ticket office in Lewiston for four tickets to Montreal. Being told that the necessary certificate of poverty, [illegible] the Agent of the Grand Trunk declined to give the tickets for alms. She [illegible] out of the limits of the State. The woman returned in a short time and [illegible] several full fare tickets to Montreal and showed a [illegible] large roll of bills.

### Aroostook

The Phillips house and barn on the north road, about [illegible] miles from Houlton, were burned Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $1,000 [illegible] insurance small.

R. L. W. Harrington has been holding a meeting in Orient and Weston for two weeks with very gratifying result, reports Rev. Mr. Carter. Several have obtained hope in Christ. A large number have manifested an interest and [illegible] asked for the prayers of Christians. Six have been baptized and more are expected to follow soon. A [illegible] meeting held in Orient Sunday evening, Oct. 12th, sixty-five took part in the meeting.

### Cumberland

Tuesday evening, Mr. Stephen Staples, who lives on the Cape Corner, Falmouth, on his way home, accidentally upset a wagon in which was a half a ton of coal and other articles. He was sitting on a barrel and by some means was thrown off, falling under the shafts, one wheel of which passed over his left leg, crushing it very severely. Dr. M. M. Marrett of Portland was called and set the bones, but it will be some time before he can walk.

A daughter of Joseph Gerrish, of Otisfield, was accidentally shot Saturday. The wounded young lady was working in the woods near Mr. Gerrish's, and had taken a revolver with her. How it was during the revolver, the young lady was carrying the weapon into the house, the hammer struck against a stump, and the gun was discharged, the ball entering her arm in two places.

### Franklin

The construction of the Franklin & Megantic Railroad is being pushed rapidly to completion. The track laying has been advanced about five miles, and is now going forward at the rate of half a mile a day. One locomotive has arrived, and been put to work, and another will be used for hoisting the steel. The engine house, station, freight office, etc., are ready for use, and station buildings at the junction of the two lines are in course of erection. Fully five millions of lumber will be reported over the road this coming season.

### Hancock

The schooner [illegible] and Belle of Deer Isle, fourteen tons, capsized and sunk in fifteen fathoms of water, in Deer Isle thoroughfare, recently. She had on board four passengers, who escaped in dories. Capt. Kneeland lost with the vessel $600 in money.

We learn that one of Mr. Hiram Closson's oxen Bun hill while at play one day last week backed into a well in the field, and when found was surrounded by water, with the exception of his head. Assistance was got in from the village, and with the help of men, ropes and "sheers" he was rescued from his novel position, a wetter, if not a wiser ox than he was in the morning.

### Penobscot

Mr. C. H. Nelson, of Waterville, sold two of Onward's four year-old colts on Wednesday for $700. He had previously taken $[illegible] premium on them.

The mother of Rev. R. Sanderson, of Lewiston, died at her home in Monmouth, Saturday, aged seventy-eight years.

While Col. J. W. Welch of Augusta, was mingling with the crowd at a political demonstration in New York city, the other evening, he had relieved him of his elegant and costly gold chain. It had an added value on account of family associations.

One of those occasions so rare and yet so pleasant, occurred in Vassalboro' on Monday last. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Robbins, after seventy-five years of life's journey, celebrated their golden wedding at their residence near Riverside. Fifty relatives and friends, several from Augusta, attended and offered their congratulations to the happy couple. Among the guests were four generations, now all advanced in years, who were present at the first wedding half a century ago.

Tuesday afternoon, Coroner Libby, Deputy Sheriff Cobb and two other officers visited the mysterious grave in the Lagoon woods. There were many speculations as to the origin of the grave. Coroner Libby prompted it a hole where wood choppers had baked beans, and thought the bones were the remains of a midnight dinner. Others were of the opinion that the grave belonged to some animal other than man, the skeleton of a horse having been found but a short distance from the mound. The idea that it was the grave of a murdered man was generally discouraged.

Mr. H. K. Morrell, who for many years has been the editor and proprietor of the Gardiner *Home Journal*, has disposed of his connection with the paper on account of ill health. Mr. Morrell has been in the newspaper business about thirty-five years, and for the last twenty has edited the Gardiner *Journal*. He has always been a fearless champion of the views he has entertained on all subjects—religious as well as politics—and though many of his opinions are decidedly unpopular, he has always had the courage to defend them. Mr. Morrell will be succeeded by his son, Mr. Fred W. Morrell.

### Knox

During the past season Master John A. Drews of West Camden, aged [illegible] years, killed forty two woodchucks, eleven skunks and two raccoons.

Mrs. Daniel Tilwell, an aged lady of Spruce Head, died suddenly [illegible] Sunday. She had been visiting friends in Rockport returned home, stepped within the door and fell dead.

The stockholders of the Penobscot Water Company, at their meeting Saturday voted to petition the Legislature to amend their charter so that they may take water from Oyster River Pond, and petition shall be [illegible] the Legislature to make the desired change. The stock has fallen down to 82½ per share.

### Lincoln

W. F. Gilman was before the Grand Jury at Wiscasset Tuesday for swindling operations in securing bogus subscriptions for Hill & Co.'s publication of Augusta. County Attorney Partridge found parties to whom Gilman had given receipts for money received. Dr. J. F. Hill, of Augusta, appeared against the prisoner.

### Oxford

N. G. Holt, a young man of Gilbertville, was severely burned at the pulp mill last week, by falling into a vat of hot water. He narrowly escaped death by being hoisted out of the vat, so that only one arm and one leg went into the water.

Isaac Pike, a farmer in the first part of the town of Oxford, lost a young orchard last spring. Recently he went out to see how his orchard was getting along. He was astonished and alarmed to find that a line of fence had been built around the orchard, probably for years. Our correspondent says he is by conviction not the friend of the party built. And this conviction will be held both Democrats and Republicans if reason be appealed to. It is by some of the best elements of the Democratic party have been active Prohibitionists. But [illegible] political warfare and what will they think?

Again the question is not a national one. Neither the President nor Congress can enter with it. Let it be left to the state concerns. No such power has been conferred, and none can be except by a vote of three-fourths of all the States. The power to express drunkenness with it is at the root of Prohibition. It is a power and belongs to the State alone. The example of anti-slavery, so often referred to, is simply absurd. Anti-slavery was attached to a great credit for their labors, for its teachings which prepared the way to abolition. But anti-slavery is in no sense a party organization, never accomplish anything by political party action, but on the contrary *divided* the Republican ranks on the issue of slavery.

### THE DUTY TO VOTE

Probably of nothing is one of a place more sensitive. It is and its vote. It is the duty of every to vote with the vote will be which is best right or wrong. The question is how will the cause of Prohibition be best promoted by your vote? It can be promoted by voting a ticket for a candidate you know you cannot be elected, by so voting you know you shut out the one or put it in the hands of its enemies, by dividing the only hope of people who can be won over to your cause. It cannot be done by putting it into the hands of its enemies and infinitely more, by tying up your own effort for year. It cannot be done by driving away a large class of persons not yet convinced. It is blasphemy to pray, or to God give us Prohibition—we know our votes will defeat it, we know the consequences of our votes and cast them out like.

Then to what conclusion does a right reason and sensible judgment lead? Clearly to the conclusion that we know to win we must be allied to future Prohibition. But it is said the Republican Convention at Chicago refused Prohibition a place in its platform for fear of defeat. What if it. A convention is only a body of men, not the party. Its omission does not [illegible] you or me. The question for us is: How will our vote affect the body of people called Republicans, but not yet to Prohibition? Convinced that this body is better than its opponents. If we can lift it out of the top of the hop.

Man is as well as God holds every reasonable creature responsible for acts the consequences of which he could by foresees, and in cases which he might fairly foresee. He is working without weaving throw the clock down from a building into a crowded street, or if you ride a horse, expect and need to kick to a crowd, or an engine runs into a danger he knows or ought to foresee and death results, he is guilty of manslaughter. But the subject is too large. I must stop for other article.

DANIEL AGNEW.

## THE WAGE QUESTION.

Something for Workingmen to Remember.

A Vote for Blaine is a Vote for Protection and Good Wages!

A Vote for Cleveland, is a Vote for Free Trade and Low Wages.

Let manufacturers and employes who are interested in maintaining the tariff system of the country on the Republican Administration post these tables in some conspicuous place where they may be seen.

| Weekly Wages. 1883 United States. | | Weekly Wages. 1883. Great Britain | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS | | | |
| (Capital on | Weekly Wages | Occupation | Weekly Wages |
| Machinists, | $18 00 | Machinists (finishers, grinders and platers) | $10 00 |
| Iron Moulders | 11 70 | Iron Moulders, | 8 50 |
| Pattern Makers, | 16 00 | Iron (or pattern makers, | 7 50 |
| ARTISANS TOOLS | | | |
| Blacksmiths | 16 00 | Blacksmiths | 8 50 |
| | | Iron Workers (anchors, strikers and forgers | 6 50 |
| Iron workers | 12 00 | Machinists, | 8 50 |
| Machinists | 14 00 | Woodworkers | |
| Woodworkers, | 13 50 | (turners), | 7 0 |
| BOOTS AND SHOES | | | |
| Cutters (m) | 14 75 | Cutters, | 6 75 |
| Cutters (young people), | 7 00 | Cutters (young people), | 2 50 |
| Fasters (men), | 13 50 | Fasters (women) | 3 75 |
| Sewing machine operators | 14 00 | Sewing machine operators, | 3 60 |
| Finishers, | 13 40 | Finishers (w), | 17 20 |
| BUILDING TRADES | | | |
| Bricklayers, | 20 00 | Bricklayers, | 7 74 |
| " helpers, | 12 00 | " helpers | 5 10 |
| Carpenters, | 15 00 | Carpenters, | 8 00 |
| Gas-fitters, | 14 00 | Gas-fitters, | 8 25 |
| Painters, | 14 00 | Painters, | 8 50 |
| Plasterers, | 21 00 | Plasterers, | 8 00 |
| " lab'rs, | 13 00 | " lab'rs, | 5 50 |
| Plumbers, | 18 25 | Plumbers, | 8 00 |
| Roofers (slaters | 16 50 | Roofers (slaters), | 8 00 |
| CARPETING | | | |
| Dyers, | 8 00 | Dyers, | 4 50 |
| Laborers, | 7 00 | Laborers, | 4 50 |
| Waste-pickers, | 6 00 | Waste-pickers, | 4 00 |
| Weavers, | 8 00 | Weavers, | 6 00 |
| Winders, | 6 50 | Winders, | 3 25 |
| CLOTHING | | | |
| Coat makers (m), | 18 75 | Coat makers (m), | 7 75 |
| Coat makers (w) | 19 00 | Coat makers (w), | 5 00 |
| Cutters, | 24 50 | Cutters, | 12 50 |
| General hands, | 9 00 | General hands, | 5 00 |
| S M operators, | 10 25 | S M operators, | 5 50 |
| Trousers makers (W) | 19 00 | Trousers makers (W) | 4 50 |
| Vest makers (W) | 14 00 | Vest makers (W) | 4 75 |
| FOOD PREPARATIONS | | | |
| Bakers, | 12 75 | Bakers, | 6 25 |
| Bakers (X P), | 6 00 | Bakers (X P), | 1 65 |
| Coopers, | 13 25 | Coopers, | 5 85 |
| Packers (men) | 11 00 | Packers (men) | 4 60 |
| Packers (women), | 7 00 | Packers (women), | 2 75 |
| Packers (X P) | 5 00 | Packers (X P), | 1 75 |
| Teamsters | 14 75 | Teamsters | 4 50 |
| HOSIERY | | | |
| Cutters (W) | 9 75 | Cutters, (W) | 3 00 |
| Linkers (W) | 6 00 | Linkers (W) | 2 75 |
| Menders | 6 25 | Menders up (W) | 1 25 |
| Finishers | 6 00 | Finishers, | 1 60 |
| Finishers | 5 10 | Finishers, (W) | 5 00 |
| Stitchers (W) | 8 25 | Stitchers, (W) | 3 60 |
| Winders (W) | 5 25 | Winders, (W) | 3 00 |
| LIQUORS, MALT AND DISTILLED | | | |
| Brewers | 20 00 | Brewers | 10 50 |
| Distillers | 14 50 | Distillers | 7 60 |
| Firemen | 11 50 | Firemen | 6 00 |
| Maltsters (foreman) | 13 00 | Maltsters | 6 50 |
| Workers | 11 00 | Workers, | 5 74 |
| LIGHTING AND FURNISHING | | | |
| Artists, M | 20 00 | Artists, M | 18 00 |
| Artists, Y P | 6 00 | Artists, Y P, | 2 50 |
| Blowers | 12 00 | Blowers | 8 00 |
| Book sewers, W | 6 00 | Book sewers W, | 2 00 |
| Compositors M | 14 00 | Compositors M, | 8 00 |
| Compositors job work | 18 33 | Compositors job work | 7 00 |
| Cutters and pack'rs, M | 12 00 | Cutters and pack'rs, M, | 5 75 |
| Cutters and pack'rs, W | 5 50 | Cutters and pack'rs W, | 1 50 |
| Finishers | 20 00 | Finishers | 9 00 |
| Folders W | 5 00 | Folders, W, | 2 50 |
| Forwarders M | 14 65 | Forwarders M | 7 10 |
| Gold leaf layers W, | 6 00 | Gold leaf layers W, | 3 40 |
| Pressmen | 17 40 | Pressmen | 8 75 |
| Pressmen, Y P | 5 10 | Pressmen Y P | 1 75 |
| Printers (foreman) | 20 00 | Printers (foreman) | 9 00 |
| Proof readers M | 19 00 | Proof readers M | 8 00 |
| Stereotypers | 14 50 | Stereotypers | 10 25 |
| COTTON TEXTILES | | | |
| Bleachers M | 9 10 | Bleachers, M | 6 60 |
| Bleachers Y P | 4 60 | Bleachers Y P, | 2 60 |
| Dyers M | 9 00 | Dyers M, | 6 2 |
| Dyers | [illegible] | Dyers | 5 0 |
| Engravers | 27 00 | Engravers, | 9 00 |
| Finishers | 9 00 | Finishers | 8 70 |
| STONE | | | |
| Carvers | 18 00 | Carvers, | 10 27 |
| Quarrymen | 12 00 | Quarrymen | 6 00 |
| WOODS GOODS | | | |
| Engineers, | 12 00 | Engineers, | 9 75 |
| Laborers, | 7 00 | Laborers, | 5 0 |
| Planers (mach) | 18 00 | Planers (mach) | 7 00 |
| Sawyers, | 11 00 | Sawyers, | 6 |

WHAT $1 OR ITS EQUAL IN ENGLISH MONEY WILL BUY IN ENGLAND AND UNITED STATES

| | Bread | Flour | Beef | Pork | Bacon | Cheese | Butter | Sugar |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| England | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## THE CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE.

I am pleading no personal cause. I am pleading the cause of the American people. I am pleading the cause of the American farmer, and the American manufacturer, and the American mechanic, and the American laborer, against the world. I am reproached by some excellent people for appearing before these multitudes of my countrymen, upon the ground that it is inconsistent with the dignity of the office for which I am named. I do not feel it to be so. There is not a courtier in Europe so proud but that he is glad to uncover his head in the presence of his sovereign. So I uncover in the presence of the only earthly sovereignty. I acknowledge and bow with pride to the free people of America.—JAMES G. BLAINE.

## Church Directory

[All notices of the important kind will be inserted free. 0.50 lines for each insertion.]

[illegible]

## STAND-BY THE PARTY.

JUDGE AGNEW TO THE REPUBLICAN PROHIBITIONISTS—A VOTE FOR ST. JOHN NOW MEANS THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE LIQUOR DEMOCRACY—THE CAUSES THAT ARE OF THE MOST IMMEDIATE IMPORTANCE.

Hon. Daniel Agnew, ex-chief justice of the Supreme Court, has addressed a communication to the *Commercial Gazette*, saying that Prohibitionists will not leave the Republican party and vote for St. John, because the welfare of the country is at stake. He reviews the history of the two great parties, and asks what would be the result if the control of the country is put into Democratic hands. He answers the question by saying:

"The dominating solid wing will control. Are the opinions, the interests and the memories dead? In our own memory of the tariff struggle of the last session of Congress so short it is forgotten? But it is not the Protection of home labor and living wages against foreign rivalry and low wages which is alone involved. What is to become of that financial system which has given tone to industry and internal commerce, and has given us a currency good from ocean to ocean, and treads with equal step the cottages of the poor and palaces of kings? What will become of those laws which protect elections from violence, and the ballot box from fraud? What will become of any law which brings peace, safety and prosperity when it crosses the line of Democratic doctrine? Repeal will be the cry. But the repeal of legislation is not the only [illegible]. The power to make treaties relating to customs or any other subject of international contract does exercised there is no repeal. A violated treaty results in war.

"What becomes of those judicial decisions which have settled the constitutionality of so many important measures? Judges die or resign. A majority is soon supplanted by a majority of a different kind in the Supreme Court. A single period until term has changed, may yet change the majority. We have seen the same thing decided by two ways—for example the legal tender question. In our own State the power to draft soldiers.

"The course of ruin does not rest here. The 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution guard the results of the war. What guarantee have we they will not be solemnly trampled and sent packing by diverse judges as to constitutionality?

"NOT DEAD BUT SLEEPING.

"I tell you that all issues are dead. They live and pressure close from the weight, and they rise regenerated, vivified and armed with the power. So much as a Republican party will not change parties. As a Prohibitionist I do not do this work. Where will Prohibition find its strength? Surely not in the Republican party. The present does not carry out the will. What order of the Republican party can be [illegible] to vine of the necessity of Prohibition? Prohibitionists the motives [illegible] this. If we close the Democratic party to be a party of [illegible] and liquor? Not politically party Prohibitionists would put the in power by defeating their opponents. Once in power how long will they remain? How long to recover our lost ground? Wearied by effort, we would wait until a new wave raised by the winds of new [illegible] would gain roll on the issue—a will perhaps for years. What effect would defeat have upon Republicans? Many are not yet weaned from their wines. Many are not yet convinced of Prohibition. The worst study—many, many will be driven back. Would be done and how [illegible] Prohibitionists would [illegible] down from a building into a crowd of people or if you ride a horse expect and need to kick to a crowd, or an engine runs into a danger? Who knows or ought to foresee all death results, he is guilty of manslaughter. But the subject is too large. I must stop for other things for another article.

DANIEL AGNEW.

## Business Items

[illegible]

## WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET

(Corrected weekly by the Grocers [illegible])

### Produce Market

[illegible]

### Country Produce.

[illegible]

### Retail Prices Current

[illegible]

### Broadstuffs, Grain, Etc.

[illegible]

# Whig and Courier.

BOUTELLE & DURR, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. BOUTELLE, Editor.

All business letters should be addressed to the Proprietors. Communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor of the Whig and Courier.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1884.


## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

For President,

**JAMES G. BLAINE,**

OF MAINE.

For Vice-President,

**JOHN A. LOGAN.**

OF ILLINOIS.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE:
JOHN L. MADIGAN, of Newcastle.
WASHINGTON GILBERT, of Portland.

*First District*—CHARLES M. MOSES.
*Second District*—JOHN C. RICHARDSON.
*Fifth District*—JAMES GODDIN.
*Sixth District*—CHARLES F. A. JOHNSON.

See that your name is correctly entered on the voting lists.

A vote for Cleveland is a vote for free trade and low wages.

Long strings of small majorities for Blaine and Logan, very likely.

Let every Republican in Bangor do everything in his power to get out a full vote.

Mr. Blaine will be in Boston Monday, and the Republicans of that city will be made happy by a rousing reception.

Democratic Manufacturers in Maine should be interested to know that Blaine and Logan are the men who will protect the higher wages.

In a published interview relative to the matter Mr. Dodd says: "I think the duty on machinery ought to be equal at least to the difference in wages. With labor 60 per cent lower in England I need a protection of only 30 per cent." We cannot detect the logic of the Dodd manufacturers, and yet by the Morrison bill a sweeping reduction of 40 per cent was to be made. Have an establishment here with the capacity to employ 100 men, and if any machinery is wanted the buyers go to Europe because they can get it cheaper there. American machinery is equal to the best that is made, but we have no protection to offset the difference in the price of labor employed now at 40 per cent less than it should be.

If this tariff question were in proper shape I should be employing 400. My work is the general cry for the necessity of protecting themselves by upholding the high tariff policy of the Republicans. *Business is paralyzed, but every one is waiting for the Democratic talk of revenue tariff.*

As to the Congressman's statement that labor is affected by the law of supply and demand, the writer simply sets up what he is trying to knock down. Strike down our protective system and open our markets to free competition and the result would be that the supply would so far exceed the demand that wages would necessarily be reduced in order to compete with the foreign manufacturer, and in many cases the home laborer would be thrown out of employment entirely.

The working men of this Nation know that they are today receiving higher wages than are paid in any European country and they also understand that if they wish to continue life under the same favorable circumstances they must turn a deaf ear to the free trade theories of the Democracy and that the reason thousands of working men are going to vote for Gov. Cleveland.

### The Democrats and Irish-Americans.

Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer is a Democratic candidate for President of Elector in New York. Mr. Ottendorfer is also editor and proprietor of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*. In his latter capacity, Mr. Ottendorfer pays the following compliment to Irish men:

"We would like to see an Irishman, and please him also, put in the place of the great Bolivar, Hidalgo accomplish such shifting of nationalities in our party line, and that the *Sons of Irish exiles Salt River*, where he will be settled down quietly to work. *There is no doubt that the Democratic party would lose Judge Fishback who turns his back on it, nevertheless other men, especially Germans, but if the present losses should not be covered at once, even a defeat could not be too high price to pay for the reversion of the Democratic party from the clerical Irish Romanism and its party to its only*."

The Irish-Americans of New York will probably vote for Mr. Ottendorfer with tremendous enthusiasm. Such a cordial expression of his regard for them would naturally call for some kind of a return.

### 'Cleveland and Reform'

A very significant commentary upon this hackneyed phrase exists in the fact that on a careful canvass of the political preferences of the prisoners in the State Prison at Thomaston and in several of the county jails recently made it is found that with single exception they are all in favor of *Cleveland and Reform*.

### Mr Blaine and the Roman Catholics

A GOLD HEADED CANE VOTED TO HIM IN A CATHOLIC HALL.—389 VOTES FOR BLAINE, 196 FOR CLEVELAND.

Wednesday Mr. Blaine received a large number of callers in New York. Among the first was the Rev. Father O'Neil, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Indianapolis. Father O'Neil presented to Mr. Blaine a handsome gold headed cane. In doing so he said:

Mr. Blaine, this cane is the gift of your Roman Catholic friends in Indianapolis. It was voted for at a fair held in St. Patrick's Church there. Your opponent was Gov. Cleveland, of New York. In proof that you are the most popular Presidential candidate your vote was 389 to 196 for your opponent. The fair created so much interest that I determined to bring you the cane in person and make the journey for that purpose. It is a slight tribute from your friends of Irish-American nationality, and that faithly expresses the high place you hold in their esteem and affection.

Mr. Blaine thanked Father O'Neil for his gift and for the trouble he had taken on his account. He spoke in warm terms of the friendship manifested for him everywhere by his Irish-American friends and sent his warmest regards to those in Indianapolis. Father O'Neil promised that the West would be heard from in a manner that would astonish hopeful Democrats, if there were any.

The Democratic papers have been pointing with pretended pride to their candidate for his steadfast devotion to his "desk," but Gov. Cleveland seems to be doing some lively traveling just at present regardless of his executive duties. He acts just as though he felt rather fearful of the result of the contest.

### THE AMERICAN POLICY.

We seek the conquests of peace. We desire to extend our commerce, and in an especial degree with our friends and neighbors on this continent. . . While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial domination in Asia and Africa, it is the especial province of this country to improve and expand its trade with the Nations of America. No field promises so much. No field has been cultivated so little. Our foreign policy should be an American policy, in its broadest and most comprehensive sense—a policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement.—JAMES G. BLAINE.

### Business Men for Blaine

[New York Tribune.]

We need only a demonstration in honor of the Republican candidates and principles was the grandest ever seen in this city. There were at least 25,000 business men in the trade, the dry goods men alone numbering 8,000, and representing in their first over fifteen $150,000,000 worth of business. The demonstration bore significant testimony to the personal popularity of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan, to the contemptuous rejection by the people of this city of the slanders with which their fame has been filled, and to the profound confidence with which Mr. Blaine has inspired the people of this great commercial metropolis. But it meant far more than a personal tribute. It was a recognition, by the business men of New York, of the vital fact that the public prosperity depends upon the success of Republican principle.

This is the most potent fact in the memorable struggle of 1884. Not at first fully realized by the business men, who are a little prone to leave until the last moment their decision on political matters, this great fact comes home to them at last with tremendous force. A Republican victory means peace, progress, revival of industry and a return of the magnificent prosperity which under the Republican policy the country enjoyed until confidence was destroyed by Democratic success and Democratic meddling. But a Democratic victory means expectation of a radical change of policy. It means a tremendous effort to break down the tariff this winter, with a general belief that the change must come next winter at latest, it means greater stagnation in business than we have yet seen and more widespread prostration of industry, it means bankruptcy for thousands, county wages time for a vast army of workers, terrible distress in cities and the dreaded cries of communism in our streets.

The conservative men of this great city feel that this choice must be made by them next Tuesday. They know that the Republican policy brought to the country greater progress than has ever been realized by any other Nation, under any other policy whatever. They see that the mere apprehension of a change has caused great disaster. They see that, even if the Democrats should never do any mischievous thing, the utter uncertainty as to what they would do would of itself cause complete prostration of business for the next year at least. Hence it is the wise and almost the inevitable decision that the public welfare demands the maintenance of the Republican policy.

The business men who have so long delayed exerting their full influence will realize that especial exertions are necessary, at this late day, to make the verdict complete and decisive. There ought to be no sort of doubt about the result of this election. It ought to be so emphatic, an overwhelming, that the uneasy Free-rad rs shall not be able again to thrust their policy upon any political party. Let the victory for Blaine and Protection, for Home and Commercial Expansion, for Prudence and Justice, be overwhelming, and we may hope for a speedy revival of industry and trade.

### Mr Joy to Mr. Beecher

THE SOLDIER DELEGATES THE DENIAL OF BEECHER'S STATEMENT.

The following letter has been written by Henry J. Joy in reply to Mr. Beecher.

Sir—I have read your note in the *Tribune* of yesterday. I was fully aware of what I stated in my letter to that paper, and who put me up to it. I will tell you, and cannot only look Gov. Baldwin but Hijah Smith or any other party in the face, when I say that I never said to my father or elsewhere that Mr. Blaine offered to form a committee as described. I would take certain bonds of Mr. Blaine, and that he never sent a friend to me to make such an offer at any time. Neither they nor any other men, who recollects correctly my statements, wherever I have spoken with regard to the conversation reported to me by a third party and which I have mentioned at my table, can truthfully say that I made such a statement or that such a statement ever was in the conversation which I narrated. I do not care to comment upon the rest of your letter or its questions or suggestions. I will simply add that there was no fraternal Clary between myself and Mr. Blaine to discuss any such matter. There was simply no discussion about it, and therefore no intermediary. On all this my memory is clear and distinct, and yours is as clearly wrong. I think, if our fates are to be settled, the lawful way to which you allude by the accuracy of our respective memories of my table talk I shall surely be the winner.

Referring to the recent action of the mass convention of Union Veterans at Indianapolis, an account of which we published yesterday, the Kennebec *Journal* says: If a law is passed in conformity to the resolutions adopted every Union Veteran now disabled or in need will be provided with a pension. To whom will Union veterans look to carry this measure through Congress? Will it be to Cleveland, the candidate of the solid south which would strip the Union soldiers of the pensions they now receive and turn them over to the soldiers of the rebel confederacy? Or will they look to Blaine and Logan and the party which they represent for the continuance of present pensions and further aid in the same direction? There is but one answer to be given; they must look to Blaine and Logan and the Republican party. To vote for Cleveland and Hendricks next Tuesday will be a suicidal step for Union veterans. The latter was a notorious copperhead in the time of the war, and both, if elected, would be supple tools of Southern confederates. The only sensible vote that a Union soldier can deposit in the ballot-box next Tuesday is that in favor of the election of Blaine and Logan.

### A Misrepresentation

[Lewiston Journal.]

The Democratic papers are making a great hubbub over the alleged remark of one of the leaders upon who write from Mr. Blaine in New York Wednesday, that the antecedents of the party opposed to the Republicans have been Rum, Romanism and Rebellion. This is a misrepresentation. What actually was said was Rum, Murderous Rum and Rebellion. Will the Portland *Argus* or Bangor *Commercial* please be correct and cool off?

## Special Notices.


WHAT THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY offers to insure according to a policy form delivered to an insured is absolute security, a perpetual endowment for life, or for a term of years, and payable at the end of the term, in case of survivorship of the insured, or in case of death before the end of the term, payable to his heirs or assigns, and the premiums are returnable in full if not used, and are payable only on receipt of policy, and are returnable in full if not used, and are payable only on receipt of policy, and are returnable in full if not used, and are payable only on receipt of policy, and

Whig and Courier.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1884.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## MAINE NEWS.

[FROM PORTLAND]

Death of Two Merchants

HON. Oct 31 Edward Phinney, of the firm of Phinney & Jackson, died at Cuba in the house at six o'clock this afternoon. Funeral will take place Sunday. Sam Brooks, grocer, and a number of the other Irish died this morning. The deceased was about fifty-

Burglary at Deering

Saturday night Morrill's Dry Goods store was entered by thieves, and a number of two overcoats were stolen. There is no clue to the robbers.

FROM THOMASTON

A Whale on Shore

THOMASTON Oct 31 A whale, sixty or seventy feet long was found on the Mosquito Ledge, St George, yesterday morning. It had been there since Wednesday night. It is a sperm whale.

Machias Vessel Ashore

NEW HAVEN, Mass., Oct 31 Schooner Isle of Machias, (Derby, of Milbridge, Me.) in ballast, ashore on the Harbor last night, on the west side of the harbor. Her position and will be floated without damage.

## OHIO FRAUDS

### How Democrats Tried to Keep Down the Majority.

CINCINNATI Oct 30 The United States Grand Jury indicted Sergeants of Police Mulvey and John Burke, Patrolmen Hallinan and Cunningham, charged with forcing threats and in bribery, prevented qualified voters from voting, the right of suffrage. Deputies were on the arrest, on the 10 odd bills of a number of other officers by their application for appearance. Gilmore's Band was in the lead in an orchestra built opposite the stand and the salute gave the opening of the procession made the people wild with excitement.

Other assembly district organizations followed and spoke and the Irish American Clubs with a transparency bearing the legend "Protection at home and free trade to India and Ireland and free trade."

The Bankers and Brokers followed and after them came Representatives from the 11th and 21 Districts, more Irish American clubs, the first and second Ward Dry Goods Blaine Club, carpet trade band, Columbia College Club. The Students bore torches and lanterns, and wore caps made of the National colors. Next came the Medical Students and members of the faculty of Columbia College in dress hats and white tall hats. The advent of another body of police told that another division was approaching, and in a moment more the Philadelphia Invincibles, armed with axes and the Philadelphia Young Republicans came marching by with military precision and solid appearance, calling out cheer on cheer from the packed masses of spectators. There were close on 2,000 of these Philadelphians.

Following them came the Edison Electric Light Company, behind each of these carried an incandescent lamp in his helmet, fed from a wire which stretched along the ranks on their shoulders and connected with the Dynamo which was placed on a wagon within the hollow square formed, the engine being driven by steam from a coal fire which signal on a College, an salute as it passed the stand. The Jewellers Insurance men, the Old Guard of 1856 and the war veterans, with the Bar Association Blaine and Logan Club brought up the rear of this division.

All the way from Michigan

Among the out of town delegations in this division was one from Saginaw, Mich., whose members came only for the purpose of taking part in the parade.

After the last came a battery, headed by a transparency inscribed, "Black Jack's Grandsire at Shiloh," and drawing in the rear a formidable piece of cannon, Mr. Blaine and all the other spectators laughed heartily at this. Then came more assembly district clubs and veterans of the First Regiment, which turned out 300 strong and carried a number of old battle flags, including the flag of the Chimborazo. These were heartily cheered.

More district clubs followed and after them 100 members of the Jardine Legion, War Veterans Association, a contingent of venerable looking men who had battered Hancock, followed by Alexander Sullivan, and followed by fifty more, next passed, and then came the 30th Old Guard Boys in blue, headed by a colored band. John B. Kittwall, of the Attwell Battery, presented Mr. Blaine with a gold horseshoe, as he passed amid cheers. Then came several hundred more Boys in Blue.

The third ward produced a large company of colored men. The West Chester Blaine and Logan Club were honored by cheers as they came up the route. More Boys in Blue and district clubs showed themselves and then the Irish American Republican club opened the number of which was cheered, and a strange behind them carried a banner with the "Democratic ticket of 140 years." Other Irish American assembly district clubs, and organizations from many places from Pennsylvania to Maine, in an immense unbreakable line. Mr. Blaine seemed well pleased with the enthusiastic reception.

GENERAL LOGAN

Large Meeting and Procession in Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31. Gen. Logan was honored with a large procession here today. In the afternoon he addressed a crowd of several thousand people at Circle Park. He was introduced by Senator Harrison, and spoke an hour and a half, devoting the principal portion to the Mexican question. He made a strong argument in favor of the Blaine and disputed Hendricks.

HARD RETURNS

Crowds of 4,000 Men.

NEW YORK Oct 31 Despite a pouring storm there were at least 4,000 men in line at the Republican meeting in Madison Square Garden last night. Many of these carried Japanese lanterns in their hands, and wore caps of the same material, which protected their shoulders and connected with the Dynamo which was placed on a wagon within the hollow square formed, the engine being driven by steam from a coal fire which signal on a College, an salute as it passed the stand. The Jewellers Insurance men, the Old Guard of 1856 and the war veterans, with the Bar Association Blaine and Logan Club brought up the rear of this division.

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# BLAINE of MAINE!

## Yesterday in New York.

### Grand Meeting in Chickering Hall.

### THE GREATEST DEMONSTRATION EVER IN THE CITY.

### Sixty Thousand Men in Line.

### Rain Fails to Dampen their Ardor.

### A Magnificent Display.

### All the Way From Michigan to Join the Mighty Throng.

The Chickering Hall Meeting

NEW YORK, Oct 31 There was another great manifestation in favor of the Republican candidates at Chickering Hall this afternoon. At four o'clock the hall was crowded. Chas. W. Field, President Herrick, of the Produce Exchange, Levi Morton, Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, and many other gentlemen and several ladies sat on the platform. Senator Sherman and Gen. Tremont in their appearance soon after four o'clock and the house rose and shouted at a sight for them.

John J. Ottinwell obtained order and ex-Police Commissioner Martin Maloney introduced Senator Sherman, when the audience again varied their enthusiasm. Mr. Sherman delivered an elaborate address designed to show that it was not only the duty but the interest of business men as well as other classes in the city, to support the Republican candidates for President and Vice President. At the close of his address Mr. Blaine came on the stage. His appearance was the signal for a very enthusiastic greeting, which lasted some minutes. When silence was restored, he said:

Mr Blaine's speech

Fellow-citizens of New York—I deem it an honor to follow Senator Sherman (Applause). I deem it an especial honor to follow Secretary Sherman (applause), for I can say that in our financial history he takes high rank, among the illustrious men who have administered the Treasury Department of the United States (Renewed applause). It was the good fortune of Hamilton to organize that department with his masterly ability and put in the crucible of the young Republic an inner during his. It was the good fortune of Alexander J. Dallas to carry the finances of our Government through the embarrassment resulting from the war of 1812. It was the good fortune of W. H. Crawford after the great depression that followed our victorious struggle to revive the National credit, to the protective tariff of 1824.

It was the good fortune of Thomas Ewing, after the great Whig victory of 1840 to initiate the measures which gave us the protective tariff of 1842. It was the good fortune of Simon P. Chase (applause) to carry the government through all the extraordinary crises which were predicted by the civil war and it was the good fortune of the third eminent citizen of Ohio, John Sherman (applause) to lead the Senate back to the sound basis of specie payment. It was the singularly happy career of Mr. Sherman that to the legislative department he was permitted to share the resumption act and to the executive department to administer its provisions and carry it to a successful issue (Applause). That resumption act has continued to bless and benefit to the country.

It is place the Government bonds and the finances of the people on a stable foundation. I am sure from the brief historic review I have ventured to submit, that the transition is easy to the duty of the people in the impending national contest. If the resumption act was the test of the sagacity of statesmanship, it was the test of the courage of statesmanship. Finance, of the public, of the business interest of the country, the political finance of the public, of the country should certainly be given to the party which originated, and enforced that legislation (Prolonged applause). There is no need for me, before the business men of New York, to supply to the argument which I am sure Senator Sherman has made complete and I should hardly dare to give myself the pleasure of appearing here but for my desire to testify in this great metropolis of the United States my appreciation of some of the distinguished services (Applause).

And while I am here I may be permitted to add that not alone in the financial and business department of legislation which interests every man, but in all the avenues of life in which the citizens to the career of the people, the twenty three years during which the Republican party has been in power are certainly distinguished by a not any equal period in our history except, alone the immortal period which gave us our independence and our Constitution (Applause). And it is certainly, have the educational interests of the people been so great and so rapidly advanced. At no time the spirit of humanity and benevolence of the people been so generously developed as during that period (Applause). At no time has Christian charity made so marked an advance as during the period in which the Republican party has administered the government.

At no time, I do not say of any one who does me the honor to hear me, at no previous time, has there been an occasion of great public interest relating to the future of the country in which on the same platform and for the same patriotic end, has there been such cordial and hearty co-operation as there is now among the great religious denominations, Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew (Great and long continued applause). Certainly that is a great consummation which the Republic, pledged to civil and religious liberty should aim at and it will remain the lasting glory of that Republican party that that consummation has been achieved during its broad and wise and liberal administration of the National government (Great applause). When Mr. Blaine sat down there were calls for Evarts, who responded in a short and humorous speech. Then General Fremont was called out and spoke briefly.

The Great Parade—60,000 Men in Line—The Greatest Demonstration New York ever Witnessed

The parade in honor of James G. Blaine, which took place in this city to night, is considered to have been the greatest political demonstration that ever took place here. The number of men falling short be accurately estimated but the estimate of 60,000 cannot be over the mark. The night was extremely unpropitious for such an event. Rain fell and the streets were covered with sticky mud that made marching difficult, but the enthusiasm of the legion of paraders and the people who lined the sidewalks was not to be quieted by any untoward action of the elements.

The right of the column rested on 14th street and Fifth Avenue and the line of march was down the avenue past the reviewing stand erected near the Worth monument. The streets on both sides of the avenue were made bright with all kinds of light and the political density of the night was unnoticed. In a district covering several miles. Before 8 o'clock Mr. Blaine came from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and in sight of Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, and made his way to the portion of the stand he was to occupy. Here he was joined by Wm. M. Evarts, Cyrus W. Field, Whitelaw Reid, and a few others. The main part of the stand was crowded. The drizzle ceased by this time, and many ladies were in the seats on the stand. The procession was headed by a squad of police, after them, wearing white trousers and tall beaver hats came the Blaine and Logan Old Guard of the Eleventh Assembly District, which took a position facing the reviewing stand as a guard of honor, under command of Major Beattie.

Chief Marshal Gen. Joseph B. Corse, with his staff and escorted by two squadrons of the first and second assembly district city troops, mounted on gaily caparisoned horses, came next and called out officers by their splendid appearance. Gilmore's Band was in the lead in an orchestra built opposite the stand and the salute gave the opening of the procession made the people wild with excitement.

Other assembly district organizations followed and spoke and the Irish American Clubs with a transparency bearing the legend "Protection at home and free trade to India and Ireland and free trade."

The Bankers and Brokers followed and after them came Representatives from the 11th and 21 Districts, more Irish American clubs, the first and second Ward Dry Goods Blaine Club, carpet trade band, Columbia College Club. The Students bore torches and lanterns, and wore caps made of the National colors. Next came the Medical Students and members of the faculty of Columbia College in dress hats and white tall hats. The advent of another body of police told that another division was approaching, and in a moment more the Philadelphia Invincibles, armed with axes and the Philadelphia Young Republicans came marching by with military precision and solid appearance, calling out cheer on cheer from the packed masses of spectators. There were close on 2,000 of these Philadelphians.

Following them came the Edison Electric Light Company, behind each of these carried an incandescent lamp in his helmet, fed from a wire which stretched along the ranks on their shoulders and connected with the Dynamo which was placed on a wagon within the hollow square formed, the engine being driven by steam from a coal fire which signal on a College, an salute as it passed the stand. The Jewellers Insurance men, the Old Guard of 1856 and the war veterans, with the Bar Association Blaine and Logan Club brought up the rear of this division.

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### Portland Quotations.

Oct 31 Stocks at the Exchange

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| [illegible] | | | |
| [illegible] | | | |
| [illegible] | | | |

## Through a Telegram.

"I'm going to put a stop to this sort of thing," said Mr. McElroy. "If I don't I shall certainly come to the poor house. I haven't saved money all these years to raise it down on people's heads as if it were nail-stones. My Delinda, I haven't got dollars to spare. Your winter bonnet is quite good enough to wear for a month longer. Everybody else has got their spring suits? Well, if everybody else is fools, that aint no reason you should be. Six dollars for a subscription, to help buy the new minister's furniture? No, I don't know it, Jane! When I came to Bloodville I bought my own furniture, and there's no reason that new ministers shouldn't do the same thing. The grocer's book? I never saw anything like the way our houseke ping bills run up! It 'ud be a double expense for us for us I can see, to go to New York, and board at the Windsor Hotel, rather than live here, unless you and Sarah can manage a little more economically, Matthew. And, as for those singing lessons that Lucy wants to take, you may tell her no."

"Lucy thought—meekly began Matthew Starling.

But his uncle interrupted him curtly with: "You may tell her no! And that ends the question."

John McElroy was a man who had, in the local dialect, "heaps of a lot of money." He was too economical to hire a great deal, and had invited his fame nephew, Matthew Stirling, to come with his family and keep house in the old red farm-house, and thereafter he took credit to himself for supporting all the Starlings, although Matthew toiled diligently at his trade of shoe making, and James the eldest son managed the farm with skill and success, while Mrs. Starling and her two daughters, Lucy and Delinda, were the most daily-women and best managers of the locality.

Even evil hour Matthew Starling had borrowed a thousand dollars of Uncle John to pay off an old debt that hung around his neck like a millstone.

He had kept up the interest pretty regularly, but it would have been about as easy for him to pay off the national debt, disharge an obligation of a thousand dollars; and in this way Uncle McElroy contrived to keep him ground down into the very dust.

Had it not been for this thousand-dollar debt the Starling family would have crept out from under the harrow of Uncle John's tongue and taken long ago.

"I don't seem as if we could stand it," said Mrs. Starling, plaintively.

"I don't care how much he scolds me," said Delinda, "that he has no business to sponge so dreadfully over poor mother."

"If I could only raise money enough to take a quarter's music lessons, I could earn a hundred dollars a year in the church choir," said Lucy.

"Girls," said James, laughing, "That's a big word. Let's, for such a little one. If Uncle John would only let me plant a crop of tobacco up in the south field, I am sure I could raise twice as much money as the turnips will bring us. But Uncle John sticks to old traditions, and that little it stands in the way. I only wish that the farm were mine!"

The housekeeping book was particularly aggravating that morning; and Mrs. Starling had shed a few quiet tears before the interview was over.

"I hate whining women," said Mr. McElroy, "and I hate extravagant ones!"

"Hurry to doffin the best I can," said poor Mrs. Starling.

And when the book was flung wrathfully on the table, and Mr. McElroy had declared his nephew's wife, he sat thinking.

"I'll do it!" he said aloud. I've had it in my mind for some time. I'll send those Starlings about their business. I'll put an end to these everlasting impositions of theirs. They only care for me just the length of my purse. They hate me, every one of them. I can see through 'em, but they think me blind."

As he sat there a little lad came to the door, with a yellow envelope in his hand.

"A telegram for you," said he. "Twenty-five cents, please."

Mechanically, Mr. McElroy paid the money, and he put on his round silver-mounted spectacles, as the little lad ran away under the lilac bushes, which were just beginning to put on their fringes of purple pendants.

"I wonder whom it can be from?" said he.

It was very brief. It said:

"Stocks have fallen! Your money is all gone! Sorry, but could not stand against market. H. HAVEN & CO."

"H. Haven & Co. Yes, that was the name of the Nassau street firm to whose care his diligently hoarded treasure had been consigned. He read the brief message over and over again, as if it were impossible to comprehend its full meaning.

"I don't understand," he repeated to himself—"I don't understand. I thought those stocks were safe enough. I only believed what those scoundrels told me themselves. Stocks fallen! my money all gone! Oh, what will become of me now?"

His head fell forward on his folded arms on the window-sill; he uttered a groan, which seemed to come from the very depths of his heart.

"I am a poor man!" he faltered. As the words did the Watson, the clock-mender, in our town, Matthew Starling, himself, the years of years have all gone at once, and I am a poor man!"

"What's Mr. McElroy about, I think?" said the cheerful voice of Matthew Starling, when at last he had mustered courage to tell his troubles and sat with his head supported on his hands at the table, with a face drawn and pinched as if he had just recovered from a long sickness. "I'm doing well at my trade just now! Herbert Long has promised to take me into partnership at his new shoe store, at Bloodville Corners, next spring, and you shall never feel the loss of your money while I can hold an awl or draw a thread."

"Never feel the loss of money!" vaguely repeated McElroy. "The man talks like a fool."

But, nevertheless, there was a grain of comfort in the words.

"And, after all, Uncle John," consolingly whispered Mrs. Starling, "money isn't everything. You'll see how nicely we shall contrive to live. I'll take a border, or two, if you don't object, this summer. Your comfort shall not be interfered with in the least degree; and we may even manage to save a little at the year's end."

"The tears come into Mr. McElroy's dim eyes.

"You, Lucy, you did have a good heart, Sarah," said he; "but I wonder how you can have any patience left with me, after the times I've scolded you for half a pound extra of coffee, or a mutton?"

"And I am going to take in dressmaking!" declared Delinda. "Oh, you'll see, Uncle John—you will live like a gentleman! You needn't think that we have lived on your generosity all these years, not to try to repay it now."

"Oh Generosity!" said Uncle John, hardly certain whether the words is serious earnest.

But no, there was no covert light of sarcasm in Delinda's bright, brown eyes as she bent earnestly over him. It was real love, real gratitude that sparkled there.

"It's just as they all say," declared James, the stalwart young farmer. "We owe everything to you, Uncle John, and we don't forget it. And if you don't want tobacco crops raised on this place, I'm blessed if you shan't have your own way. Not a tobacco leaf shall be grown! But I really think we can do pretty well with a vineyard on the side hill, now that grapes are bringing such a profit, instead of using it as a sheep-pasture.

And Lucy brought him a letter.

"It is from Mr. Grover, Uncle," said she. "He offers to give us singing lessons for nothing, if I will help with the Sunday school music; and then, pretty soon I shall be able to earn money for you, too. Dear uncle," with tears in her eyes, "we have all loved you, only we didn't dare to tell you how much. If—if you would only let me kiss you, Uncle John!"

The old man clasped her in his arms with tears streaming down his wrinkled cheeks.

"I don't care for the money," he faltered. "Let the money go, if—you will only love me like this. I never was happier in my life. I know now what that feeling is that has been chilling and freezing me all my life. It was thy heart starving to death! Yes, yes, we'll begin the world over again, children—you and I. We'll begin to enjoy ourselves at last."

They were sitting talking in the purple dusk of the summer evening, when there came a knock at the door. It was the little telegraph lad, breathless with haste.

"I've made a mistake," said he. "I've left the dispatch at the wrong place. It was for Mr. McAlbin, at the hotel down the street. There wasn't no dispatch come for Mr. McElroy, at all. Please to give me back the envelope?"

The family all looked at each other as the boy rushed down the road with his freight of evil tidings for some one else.

"And my money is all safe said Mr. McElroy, with a long breath—all safe! It seems like a miracle, don't it? or a dream sent direct from the Lord to try us. Well, it won't be thrown away on me, Jim, for ten dollars to subscribe to the furniture."

"Its too much, sir," said Johnny.

"No, it aint!" shouted Uncle McElroy. "Matthew! I'm willing to pay a thousand dollars. I make you a present of it."

Before 12 in two as he spoke.

"Delinda shall have a new spring suit just as quick as she said. The minister can settle matters between the pew. He continued. "Lucy shall take singing lessons, and I'll buy an organ for her. And Sarah shall have a hired girl to lighten up the farm work a little. Hush! Don't say a word, one of you! This money has come back to me as if through a miracle, and I mean to enjoy it now."

The next day he went to the city and took his money out of the hands of Haven & Co.

"Allow me to advise you not to do that," said the senior partner. "We were just about to put it in some excellent mining stocks."

"Hang your mining stocks!" said Mr. McElroy. "Government securities are the article for me; or else good, straight bonds and mortgages at six per cent."

For Mr. McElroy had learned more lessons than one in the course of the last twenty-four hours.

## Household Hints.

[New York Evening Post.]

The mistress of "St. James' Rectory" is only two years old as a hotel-keeper, and she comes with a list of questions to the "Hints," which they say are a great comfort to her. First she wishes to know how to start a stock-pot, as she decides that soups are indispensable. A kettle made for the purpose is a great convenience, though if well cared for an ordinary iron kettle will answer. Meat of any kind should be cut into small pieces and if you have bones, as you ought to have, they should be broken. In a small family there is not likely to be enough meat at one end to start the stock; but the scraps of several dinnerkinds may be used. The water should be cold, since it is the aim to extract all the nourishment from the meat. Salt one water put in the pieces and let them simmer for hours. A quart of water to about a pound of meat and bones will be a proper proportion though it may vary, and more water may need to be put in as the soup simmers and evaporates. An authority on cooking recommends this for an ounce of salt to a gallon of water. The scum which rises to the top when the stock boils should be removed. When the stock has cooked until you see that it is giving nothing to strength, you may remove it from the fire and pour it from the kettle into a large earthern dish kept for this use; keep this where it will be cool, and under ordinary circumstances it will keep perfectly sweet as long as it lasts. This forms the basis for innumerable soups. Do not be frightened and think that somehow you have made a terrible mistake if, when you go to the jar to get some stock, you find it almost jelly; this is the gelatine from the bones, and recent scientific experiments prove that, taken in connection with other ingredients, it is truly nourishing; put a portion of this into the soup-kettle, add a little water, and then add vegetables and herbs to suit your taste. If you wish a clear soup, strain it through a sieve, laid inside a colander, and by the way a good colander can be made by taking a pan which leaks, turning it upside down, and with a nail and hammer perforate it. If you have any fear that the stock will not keep well, heat it to the boiling point every morning.

The next question to be answered is, what proportion of a cake of compressed yeast is equal to a cupful of liquid yeast? An ounce cake is considered equal to a gill of liquid yeast; half a cake is sufficient to "raise" three large loaves; half a medium-sized cup of liquid yeast will also accomplish this.

The third question is, "May onions be cooked in such a way that the consequence may not be disagreeable?" Different methods are recommended. Boiling in two waters well salted, or letting them lie in cold water is thought to be effective. Boiling in milk based to be thought the best way to remove the rank flavor, but the onions we are able to purchase now, even in the country, are not so strong in odor or taste as was the onion of our fathers. The Bermuda, the pale onion of the Spanish, needs nothing beyond boiling in two waters.

The fourth question is a sympathetic one. "What can I do with black, dry jelly that is not jelly at all?" Experience is indeed what Emerson, likened to a comb of stalactites, and few are the housekeepers who have not stepped upon the very one where on this young woman now stands. What has not been picked in mint julep, or spread on jelly that is not jelly? But it can be done in various ways. First let it form the foundation of a pudding sauce, add hot water and a well-beaten egg, and serve with plain boiled rice. It will make a refreshing drink for a sick person by beating a tablespoonful with a glass of water. It may be used also for jelly-pudding, or possibly better still, heat it to the boiling point and add spices, and just a little vinegar for flavoring and convert it into a meat sauce of known excellence. There is one chat is even in our failures in housekeeping, and that is that we have continued and daily opportunity to improve, since we must do the same things over and over and over. This fact ought not to palliate, as it so often does, many of the so-called evils of housekeeping exist in our minds only, and if we do not dwell upon them they are not.

Here is a suggestion for their unhappy women condemned by poverty to make over an old Brussels carpet; if the carpet must be pieced, make what seams then lay the edges back and catch them down; do this with care, and instead of having a ridge which betrays the piecing it will, if you have matched the figure, escape observation.

A lovely lambrequin for a "china-room" is of white broadcloth with tiny fans of satin or brocades in bits applied; carry colored silk or gilt cord, or narrow braid may be used to outline and embellish. The edge may be pinked or be simply cut in points.

Besides the articles mentioned last week as being pretty Christmas gifts, may be mentioned the fancy bags now so popular and designed to carry the opera-glass in. Bags cut in the form of the opera-glass case, are pretty made of blue satin or plush, with the initials or monogram of the owner embroidered upon it. Or they may be made in the style of the old-fashioned work-bag, only they should be small, of course, and upon each piece should be embroidered a pretty design. One made of white satin is elegant, with pink satin strings and different styles of embroidery on each piece.

While it is conceded by most cooks that winter squash is best when baked, it is always necessary to use judgment about it, for if the squash is very dry it is rendered almost tasteless by baking. In this case it should be steamed.

A question which was overlooked in the reply to the mistress of "St. James's Rectory" was: "How can I make muffins which may be baked in tins and not rings?" Take one cup of sour milk, two eggs, a little shortening, a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda; if the milk is not very sour less soda will do. Make a thick batter, add a little salt, and bake in a hot oven. If you cannot obtain sour milk, sweet milk and baking powder will answer. To a teacupful of sweet milk allow a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder.

To make a nice breakfast dish of sweet potatoes, parboil them the day before; then in the morning slice them and fry them until brown in butter, sprinkle pepper and salt over them, cut them lengthwise, so that they will keep their shape.

A few drops of ammonia will be effectual in removing grease from the dish-pan, and it is a good plan once in a while to add a little to the water used to cleanse the sink.

## What this Election Means.

In the [illegible] revisions, which h[illegible] essary for the past [illegible] years, or which [illegible] become necessa[illegible] Pican party has [illegible] and will maintain the policy of Protection to American Industry, while our opponents insist upon a revision which practically destroys that policy. The issue is thus distinct, well defined and unavoidable. The pending election may determine the fate of Protection for a generation. The overthrow of the policy means a large and permanent reduction in the wages of the American laborer besides involving the loss of vast amounts of American capital invested in manufacturing enterprises.—JAMES G. BLAINE.


## Wanted.

WANTED.

A competent girl to do housework. Inquire at H. COURT or 53 EXCHANGE ST. oct31 31

### A Situation Wanted

by a capable woman to do sewing; or would be willing to assist in housework. Apply at 57 HEATH STREET. oct31 31*

WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN—In every country to take nice, light and pleasant work, at their own homes. $2 to $5 a day easily made; no canvassing; work sent by mail; no capital required. Address Model Manfg Co., Philadelphia, Pa. oct23 1m* TuThS

### Wanted.

Ladies and Gentlemen to take nice, light, pleasant work at their own homes. (distance no objection). Work sent by mail. A child may be quickly made. No canvassing. Please address at once, Globe Mfg Co., Boston, Mass., box 3344. oct2 2w

### A First-Class Cook,

either master or entry, desires a situation. No objection to the country; good references given. Apply for one week at MRS. MEISSAACS, Union street. oct31 1w

### Received this Day.

25 Barrels Malaga Grapes,
100 Baskets Catawba Grapes,
100 Baskets Isabella Grapes,
10 Barrels Orange Quince,
50 Barrels Onions.

H. S. SANDS & CO.,
No. 190 Exchange Street.
oct31

### Merchants Marine Insurance Co.

The stockholders of the Merchants Marine Insurance Co are hereby notified to meet at their office in Bangor on Friday, the 6th day of November, 1884, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider the future business of the company.

WM. B. SNOW, Secretary.
Bangor, Oct. 31, 1884.

### MRS. J. A. FOLSOM

Has just returned from the late openings in New York and Boston with the latest styles in Ladies' Dresses and Cloaks.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS A SPECIALTY.
No. 5 MIDDLE ST
oct27 3w

### Horses for Sale.

Team horses, weighing from 1100 to 1500 pounds. Apply to
D. P. WINGATE,
140 State Street.
oct29 1w

PREPARED
MINCE MEAT,
—ALSO—
SWEET
CIDER JELLY,
JUST RECEIVED AT
SNOW & AVERILL'S.
oct30

AN EXCEPTIONAL
Fine Assortment of
Children's and Boys'
Suits and Overcoats,
Latest styles, excellent material and
LOWEST PRICES GUARANTEED,
—AT—
J. Waterman's "Boss Clothing House,"
75 and 77 Exchange St.

IT WILL PAY YOU
to visit the "Boss Clothing House," and examine the best selection of the
Latest Style Overcoats.
All the finest grades at liberal prices at
J. WATERMAN'S "BOSS CLOTHING HOUSE."

WE WILL SHOW YOU
The Most Extensive and
Very Best Stock of Suits in All Grades,
to Bangor, with fit and quality the best—prices the very lowest at
J. Waterman's "Boss Clothing House,"
75 and 77 Exchange St.
Sign of the Dressed Man.
oct22 daw

*Maine Farmer's Almanac,*
1885.
Received by
oct24 1 D. BUGBEE & CO.

The People's Choice!
BRITISH AMERICAN
STANDARD LINIMENT.
The purest and most reliable family medicine in the market. For sale by A. M. ROBINSON, JR., No. 1 Granite Block, East Side, Kenduskeag, Bangor, Me.
Prepared by E. F. KNOWLTON, Proprietor and Manufacturer, Bangor, Me.
July 8

NAY, GE-ORGE!
The shaving paper we use is not gilt-edged, and our father does not possess wonderful medicinal qualities that enter the pores of the skin and force out hair on the bald, eradicating corns, etc., nor do the head rests of our chairs have magnetic appliances that soothe the aching head that is placed on them; neither do we tell each patron that his head is shaped very much like Daniel Webster's. We resort to no such tricks at the Tonsorial Mink to get trade; sharp razors, short waits, cleanly appliances, and our merits are what we depend on at
ROBT. A. JORDAN, Next to Veazie Bank.
oct27


## Real Estate.


### House for Rent.

At No. 87 Grove street, containing seven rooms. Supplied with Holly water. Inquire of
L. LUTHER,
oct31 tf No. 45 Grove Street.

### For Rent.

A convenient tenement of six rooms with Holly water. Apply at
41 KENDUSKEAG AVENUE.
oct16 tf

### Timber Lands for Sale.

1000 acres, on the Penobscot, less than 50 miles from Bangor. Address
S. C. HIGGINS, Costigan.
July 29, 1884. tf

FROM New York and Boston.
We selected the Best Styles to be Found in
Bonnets, Hats, Frames, Fancy Feathers, and Novelties in Crowns, &c.
We Show the Most Fashionable Goods at
Popular Low Prices!
C. W. COFFIN,
10 Main Street.
oct23

—USE—
Atlas Powder
—FOR REMOVING—
Stumps and Boulders
—FOR SALE BY—
HENRY McLAUCHLIN,
BANGOR.
oct11

CARPETS! CARPETS!
WILLIAM SWEET, Carpet Upholsterer, is now ready for Fall work. New Carpets made—laid—old ones repaired. All orders promptly executed. Order Book at G. S. FARRINGTON & CO's, Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor, Me.
sept24 tf

Medlicott Underwear,
*for Men's use. We have a full line of these celebrated goods in dark colors. They are all wool, very heavy and warranted not to shrink.*
*Also a line of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Goods. These goods are of superior quality, and we are selling them very cheap.*
*We have all the cheap goods from 25c up to $1.50 each.*
*Two cases, special bargains, one very heavy, and fine Cotton and Wool, at 50 cents, and one of all Wool Scarlet, at $1.20, cheap at $1.50.*

Boston Button Store,
oct21 d2w&w4w

A MARVELOUS STORY
TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.
FROM THE SON: "Gilmore St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882. Gentlemen: My father resides at Glover, Vt. Having been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the enclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
has had in his case, I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I say to you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he does. I could easily multiply personal who would testify to the facts in his case.
Yours truly, W. M. TUTTLE."
FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin crusted so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have since, it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA." Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully, HIRAM PHILLIPS."
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists, $1, six bottles for $5.

MESSRS. GEO. L. BROWN & CO.,
9 PICKERING SQUARE,
Being thankful to their patrons for past favors, would say to them and others, that they intend to make a specialty of keeping
CHICAGO DRESSED BEEF,
C. H. NORTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED
German Smoked Sausage, Partridge, Duck, Venison and Poultry of all Kinds, Sour Krout, Celery, Vegetables,
and such Canned Goods usually found in a first class market.
oct11 1w

Cheap! Cheaper! Cheapest!
We will sell FLOUR for a few days at astonishingly low prices. Now is the time to laid in your winter stock. Every barrel warranted and represented by
FRED T. HALL & CO.,
28 and 30 Central Street.
oct21

NEW
Houlton Buckwheat,
—AT—
FRED T. HALL & CO.'S,
oct24 28 and 30 Central street.

Old Papers,
In any quantity, for sale at this office.

STOCK IMMENSE,
—AT—
Whitman's 99 Cent Store,
32 CENTRAL ST.
To enumerate the kinds would take too long. Few will suffice.
Fire Works,
Masks, Dames, Base Balls and Foot Balls, Croquet Sets, Hammocks, Wagons, Dolls and Baby Carriages, Velocipedes, Birds and Cages of all Kinds, Lunch Baskets, Hats, Vallses, Velvet Frames, Albums, Cards, Canes, Chairs, Clocks, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Casters, Flower Pots, Paintings, Pipes, Cutlery, Portemonnaies, Fans, &c.
June30

CITY DRUG STORE
WM. E. MANN & CO,
Have Just Received a Full Line of
Low, Son & Haydon's
EXTRACTS
For the Handkerchief. Best in the Market.
City Drug Store.
BANGOR.
sept12

NEW
BUCKWHEAT
—AND—
ROCK CANDY
SYRUP,
—AT—
THOMPSON & KELLOGG.
oct28

—USE—
ECLIPSE,
The Best Patent Flour in the World,
J. C. NORTON & CO.
Sole Agents for Bangor.
oct24

Good Lodging Rooms
At NO. 2 PICKERING SQUARE
oct22 tf

Business Change.
I have sold this day my Fur business on Main Street to Mr. George W. Sullivan. I take pleasure in recommending Mr. S. to all my former patrons.
F. P. WOOD.
Having Purchased the
FUR BUSINESS
Of Mr. Wood I shall carry it on in all its branches and shall offer a choice and well selected stock of
LADIES' AND GENT'S FURS
Of all descriptions,
MUFFS, COLLARS, CAPES, GLOVES, MITTENS, &c.
Also shall make a specialty of
FUR TRIMMINGS
Of all grades.
I have a large number of experienced workmen and can make over old and make new garments at short notice and at reasonable prices.
Men's Fur and Cloth Coats Fur Lined.
Also a splendid stock of
SLEIGH ROBES.
GEO. W. SULLIVAN.
oct25

I WILL BET
$1000.00,
with any person, (provided the decision is left to me) that we sell the
Best and Freshest
Roasted Coffee,
(as we roast all our coffee ourselves) to be found in Bangor. Try us and be convinced.
TEA WHITE,
oct24

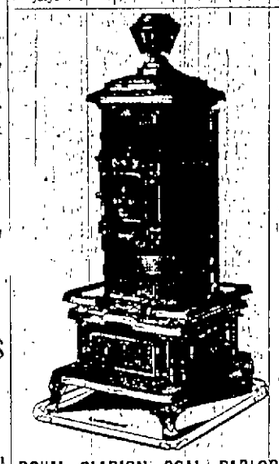
Wall Papers and Borders,
For Fall Trade.
WINDOW SHADES,
various qualities made and put up to order in best style.
CHAS. HIGHT.
oct24 5 Smith Block

REMOVAL.
Having removed our stock of
BOOTS and SHOES
From Corner of State and Exchange Streets to
43 MAIN STREET,
Under Bangor Exchange, (Globe Hotel lamp in front)
we shall be pleased to see all friends and new on both sides of the stream from city and country. With an elegant and convenient store and
Constantly Improving Stock,
adapted to all classes, we hope to serve the public more acceptably than in the little old store on the corner.
L. F. FORREST & CO.
aug30 daw

May's Poems.
Inside the Bar and Other Poems, by John W. May, for sale by
D. BUGBEE & CO.
oct24

A PROFITABLE EXCURSION
for you to make, is one to the subscriber,—when you want Solid Gold Jewelry made or repaired, for years of experience, and every facility known to the craft, enables him to execute orders of any description as well as anybody this side of any where.
FRED A. BUTTERS,
No. 2 Main Street.
(Up stairs.) july18

HARD PINE,
All Sizes and Lengths,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
E. & I. K. STETSON
Ship Builders and Repairers and Proprietors in A. R. Marine Railway.
July29 tf



ROYAL CLARION COAL PARLOR.
The above cut represents our Improved Coal Parlor Stove, with deep steel burnished edges, new bottom and legs, new and elegant nickel foot rail, which can be put on and taken off without bolts, new Grate which swings on an arm to either side, allowing ashes to come over the largest ovens over put into a coal stove. It has a Dust Hamper to carry off flying ashes when shaking the grate, which can be used as a dock damper. It is constructed with Flues, so that the hope is thoroughly heated, adding greatly to its power. It has still closer grate, Nickel plated trimmings, and is finished in every respect. For economy and convenience, it is without a rival. It is the Handsomest, Best Proportioned, and the most Perfect Coal Parlor ever offered to the public. Four sizes—No. 20, 20 inches; No. 22, 22 inches; No. 14, 14 inches; No. 16, 16 inches.
Manufactured and for sale by
WOOD, BISHOP & CO.,
BANGOR, ME.
For Sale by JOSEPH SEMPLE, Exchange St.
sept30 eow d&w42

Poplar Wood Shavings
ARE THE BEST!
These shavings are put up in bales, one of them is equal in quantity to twenty barrels of loose shavings, and only takes the room of one barrel, thus making them the best one, most convenient, shavings in the market.
C. L. SNOW,
Wood Dealer, 25 Broad St.
sept8 tf

HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—
Robes and Blankets,
—AT—
C. S. LOMBARD & CO.'S,
Harness & Trunk Store,
West bank Kenduskeag Bridge, - - Bangor, Me.
oct27

Body Brussels,
$1.25.
In order to reduce our large stock of the above goods,
We Offer for 30 Days,
A Line of
Over Forty Patterns,
Best Standard Goods,
COMPRISING ALL THE LATEST COLORINGS.
Suitable for
Halls, Parlors, Sitting Rooms and Offices.
As these goods have not been offered in any of the larger cities this season at less than $1.50, purchasers will readily see that it will be their advantage to make their selections at their earliest convenience.
A. H. Roberts & Son.
oct22 6w1 2w

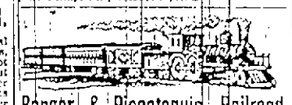
AYER'S PILLS.
A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering, result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by the ordinary ailments, including Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery, and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these Pills by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.
These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel, or any other injurious ingredient.
A Sufferer from Headache writes:
"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your Pills are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels, and free my head from pain. They are the most perfect cathartic I know of, and I have tried them all."
W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro., Druggists, Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.
"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and I have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable."
J. T. HAYES,
Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.
The Hon. Francis B. Hayes, writing from *Olinda*, Cal., says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience for some months. I applied to, or taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED.
All experiencing the wonderful beneficial effects of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.
Sold by all Druggists, $1, six bottles for $5.

PATENTS.
R. H. EDDY,
70, 72 STATE ST., OPPOSITE KILBY, BOSTON
Secures Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France and other foreign countries. Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington. *No agency in the United States possesses superior facilities for obtaining Patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions.*
R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents.
TESTIMONIALS.
"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most *capable and successful* practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse."
CHAS. MASON, Commissioner of Patents.
"Inventors cannot employ a person more trustworthy or more capable of securing for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office."
EDMUND BURKE,
late Commissioner of Patents.
BOSTON, October 13, 1882.
R. H. EDDY, Esq.—Dear Sir: you procured for me, in 1846, my first patent. Since then you have acted for and advised me in hundreds of cases, and procured many patents, reissues and extensions. I have occasionally employed the best agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, but I still give you almost the whole of my business in your line, and advise others to employ you.
Yours truly, GEORGE DRAPER.
Boston, January 1, 1884. MWFly


## Railroads and Steamships.

New Brunswick Railway Company.
OPERATING 443 MILES.
Winter Time Table.
Beginning October 19th, 1884. *Trains will run on Eastern Standard Time, which is thirty-six minutes slower than St. John actual time, as follows:*
ST. JOHN DIVISION.
5.10 A. M. From St. John, express for Bangor, Portland and Boston.
8.35 P. M. From St. John for Bangor, Portland and Boston.
NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.
5.10 A. M. Mixed train leaves St. John for Bangor, Portland and Boston.
10.30 A. M. Express leaves St. Stephen and Calais for Bangor, Portland and Boston.
9.10 P. M. Night accommodation train leaves St. Stephen and Calais for Bangor, Portland and Boston.
9.10 A. M. Express train leaves Houlton for Bangor, Portland and Boston.
5.10 P. M. Mixed train leaves Houlton for Bangor, Portland and Boston.
8.10 A. M. Express train leaves Woodstock for Bangor, Portland and Boston.
5.10 P. M. Night accommodation train leaves Woodstock for Bangor, Portland and Boston.
7.10 P. M. Through express train leaves Presque Isle for Bangor, Portland and Boston.
10.15 A. M. Through express train leaves Bermudian for Bangor, Portland and Boston.
The above trains will close connection at Vanceboro with passenger trains of Maine Central Railroad to and from all points West.
For further particulars see Bulletins.
E. E. RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager.
N. T. GREATHEAD,
General Pass'ger and Ticket Agent.
St. John, N. B., October 18, 1884.



Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad.
ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS
On and after MONDAY, October 20, 1884:
Morning Passenger train leaves Bangor, Maine Central Depot, at 7.15 A. M.; Exchange Street, 7.20 A. M., for Greenville and intermediate stations, reaching in Dover and Foxcroft at 10.20 A. M., and Greenville at 12.45 P. M.
A Mixed Train leaves Bangor, Exchange street, at 11.45 A. M. arrives in Dover and Foxcroft at 5.40 P. M. and Greenville at 6.45 P. M.
A Mixed Train leaves Greenville at 4.30 A. M. and Dover and Foxcroft at 7.15 A. M., arriving in Bangor, Exchange Street, at 11.45 A. M.
Afternoon Train leaves Moosehead Junction at 1.45 P. M., Dover and Foxcroft at 3.45 P. M., arriving in Bangor, Exchange Street, at 5.40 P. M., with Maine Central Railroad for Portland and Boston.
Railway connections at Milo Junction, with B. & K. R. R. R. R. from Brownville and Katahdin Iron Works, and at Upton Junction with the Moosehead Railroad.
STAGE CONNECTIONS.
At South Sebec, daily, for Sebec Village and Barnard.
At Abbot Village, daily, for Wellington.
At Guilford, daily, for Parkman.
ARTHUR BROWN, Supt.
Oct. 18th, 1884.

New England and Acadia S. S. Co.
—AND—
Portland, Bangor, Mt. Desert and Machias Steamboat Company,
—IN CONNECTION WITH—
Maine Central Railroad.
Beginning Wednesday, October 22, 1884,
STEAMER "CITY OF RICHMOND"
Will run as follows—Connecting at Rockport:
Leave Portland every WEDNESDAY at 6 P. M., on arrival of Express trains from Boston, connecting and the usual landings, including Mt. Desert ferry, where connection is made with Maine Central train from Bangor and Boston, arriving at Rockport Thursday night.
Returning—Leave Rockport every FRIDAY, at 8 A. M., touching at Mechanic's Wharf, Bangor, and Millbridge, and arriving at Mt. Desert Ferry in season to connect with Afternoon train for Portland and Boston.
Leave Mt. Desert Ferry every TUESDAY at 10 A. M., on arrival of Night train from Boston, touching at usual landings, and arriving at Portland at midnight.
FOR EASTPORT AND NOVA SCOTIA.
Leave Mt. Desert Ferry every FRIDAY, at 6 P. M., on arrival of Day train from Boston, touching at Machias, and Eastport, and arriving at St. John Saturday A. M., Digby at 10 A. M., and Annapolis at 12 M., making close connections with trains for Halifax, Yarmouth and points on Windsor & Annapolis and Western Counties Railways.
Returning—Leave Annapolis MONDAYS at 1.30 P. M., on arrival of day train from Halifax, touching at Digby and Eastport, and arriving at Mt. Desert TUESDAY at 11 A. M. in season to connect with Express train for Portland and Boston, thence new evening at 10 A. M., all land ings, for Portland.
Rates of fare and freight as low as any other route.
Special trains with heated freight cars connect with steamer at Mt. Desert Ferry.
PAYSON TUCKER,
Gen'l Manager P., B., M. D. & A. M. S. Co.
E. CUSHING,
Gen'l Manager N. E. & A. S. S. Co.
oct21

Boston and Savannah
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Direct Line from Boston to Savannah,
Connecting at Savannah with all lines to points in the South and Southwest, and with rail and steamer lines to all points in Florida.
Magnificent passenger accommodations. New Steamships—Faster time and lowest rates.
Connecting at New York every Saturday with the GATE CITY and CITY OF MACON, will sail regularly every Thursday from Boston and Savannah. These steamers are considered the finest on the coast.
For freight or passage apply to
M. HILDING, Nickerson's Wharf, Congress st., Boston, or A. D. W. SANFORD, 261 Washington st., Boston.
oct9 TuThAy 3m

Boston & Bangor S. S. Co
CHANGE IN TIME.
Three Trips a Week to Boston.
COMMENCING OCTOBER 20th, 1884.
Steamers will leave Bangor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 A. M., for Hampden, Winterport, Bucksport, Searsport, Belfast, Camden, Rockland and Boston.
Returning to Bangor from Boston, Steamers leave Foster's Wharf, Boston, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Rockland, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 5.30 A. M., touching at Camden, Belfast, Searsport, Bucksport, Winterport and Hampden and arriving in Bangor at about 12 o'clock noon.
Price of staterooms (with two berths) reduced to $1.00 and $1.50. Tickets sold to all points and baggage checked through.
H. T. SANBORN, Agent, Bangor.
CALVIN AUSTIN, Gen'l Freight Agt., Boston.
J. S. LITTLEFIELD, General Supt., Boston.
WILLIAM H. HILL, Jr., Gen'l Manager, Boston.
Bangor, Oct. 20th, 1884.

THE DISGUSTED LOOK
That you will sometimes see on the wearer of a new suit of clothing—as though their bosom pleater had slipped out of place, or kilt-bier had let a swaying block, is often the result of one of the above annoying happenings; but because this did not see fit to call in time to get the benefit of the discount of *10 per cent. from regular prices* that we give on Custom Clothing. If you see this in time, come and let John H. Larkin send you out with a satisfied look and a suit of stylish clothing.
FERNALD & CO. Kenduskeag Block.
oct27

Special Notice.